



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

MARINE INSURANCE BILL, THE. *Arthur Cohen*. Criticising the proposed English Bill. 19 L. Quart. Rev. 367.

OLDEST CODE OF LAWS, THE. *F. W. Maitland*. Discussing lightly and briefly the recent discovery of an ancient Babylonian Code of Laws. 11 J. of the Soc. of Comp. Legislation, n. s. (London) 10.

PUBLICATION OF BERTILLON MEASUREMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHS. *Anon.* 57 Central L. J. 261. See *supra*.

REMUNERATION OF TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS. *Edward Manson*. Comparing the law in various jurisdictions. 11 J. of the Soc. of Comp. Legislation, n. s. (London) 185.

RIGHT OF AN ADULT CHILD TO RECOVER FOR SERVICES RENDERED TO A PARENT. *Colin P. Campbell*. 57 Central L. J. 323.

RIGHT OF PRIVACY, THE. *W. Archibald McClean*. 15 Green Bag 494.

SOME PECULIARITIES OF THE ADMIRALTY LAW. *John C. Walker*. 7 Law Notes (N. Y.) 128.

TRADE UNIONISM AND LEGISLATIVE REFORM. *D. R. Chalmers-Hunt*. 11 J. of the Soc. of Comp. Legislation, n. s. (London) 161. See *supra*.

VESTING OF STREETS IN LOCAL AUTHORITIES. *Anon.* Discussing question under English statutes. 67 Justice of the Peace 457, 470.

WATER OVERFLOWING FROM WATERCOURSES. *J. L. Lockett*. 37 Am. L. Rev. 713. See *supra*.

II. BOOK REVIEWS.

LITTLETON'S TENURES. In English. Edited by Eugene Wambaugh. Washington, D. C.: John Byrne & Co. 1903. pp. lxxiv, 341.

This volume is a recent addition to the Legal Classic Series, which is a most excellent republication of some of the great classics of our early law. As the first distinctively common law writer whose works have been preserved, Thomas Littleton certainly deserves a prominent place in such a series. Though to-day his book has long since become obsolete for any use in modern legal practice, it is still of great value to a student of the history of the English land laws, and of the feudalistic life and society of the fifteenth century. At some time every lawyer ought to some extent at least to be such a student.

The editor has very wisely not attempted to present a revised or modernized translation from the original law French, but has adopted with few changes the translation used and approved by Lord Coke in his famous commentary. He has added, however, explanatory foot-notes, whenever they are required to throw light upon any obscure, doubtful, or mistranslated passage. This gives the reader the learning of the writer in clear-cut Anglo-Saxon, easily understood by almost any beginner and yet preserving the spirit and methods of thought of a century long passed. This edition should perform excellent service in rendering accessible to any reader a most important work that is too likely to be forgotten in these practical modern days, and in so doing it will be of real influence in the domain of legal history and education.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book, however, is Professor Wambaugh's chatty little biography of Littleton, which forms the larger part of the introduction. Materials were often scanty, but he has made excellent use of those at hand, and has pieced them out by information as to life and customs in those days, obtained from other sources. This brief sketch makes the great writer seem much more human and real, so that, after reading the introduction, one approaches the Tenures with the feeling that he is studying not merely an ancient treatise on an obsolete system, but that he has before him the writings of a man who thought and worked, argued and decided cases in much the same way as lawyers and judges do to-day. In thus humanizing his subject, the editor has perhaps more than in any other way helped to bring Littleton's little book not only within the reach, but within the under-

standing of every student and lawyer of our time. The introduction also contains a complete and valuable bibliography of the printed editions of the *Tenures*. It is to be hoped that further volumes edited on the lines of the present one will soon be added to this series of classics.

W. H. H.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF PRINCIPAL AND AGENT. By Francis B. Tiffany. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1903. pp. xiii, 609. 8vo.

As the preface states strongly the author's indebtedness to certain predecessors who have composed treatises or have edited cases, it is obvious that this book makes slight claim to originality. This has excited some criticism, but, it would seem, unjustly, for the author, going far beyond quotation and paraphrase, gives occasional discussions of his own and adds references not found elsewhere. The chief defect is the omission of about half of the subject of Agency, namely, the topics often treated under the head of Master and Servant. The blame for this omission seems not to rest upon the author, for he explains that it is caused by the plan of the series to which this book belongs. It would be possible, doubtless, to divide the law of Agency into parts and to assign them among Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Evidence, Equity, and Persons; but such a distribution of the subject would disregard and conceal the very important truth that Agency is a consistent science composed of interdependent parts, and any departure from the treatment of the whole subject as one science — such, for example, as the consigning of parts to Torts, Negligence, or wherever else this series may place the omitted topics — differs from that most objectionable course in degree only, and not in kind. The author must, it seems, bear the burden of a few slips. Surely it is a mistake to fail to modify the statement (p. 21, n. 6) that "a partner cannot bind his firm by deed unless authorized under seal." Again there is a pitfall for students in the statement (p. 90), in bold type, that "a contract of agency which contemplates an illegal object is void"; for this statement, especially as the context is "What acts can be done by an agent," encourages the inference that acts performed under such an agency create no liability against the principal and in behalf of the third person, and a neighboring passage (p. 91) which may set the thoughtful reader on the right track is not so placed or expressed as to overcome the danger of error. Again, the statement and discussion (pp. 167-169) as to formal powers of attorney cannot be considered adequate, for *North River Bank v. Aymar*, though cited, is not discussed, and seems to be quite inconsistent with a natural understanding of the text. Still again, the discussion (pp. 199-201) of fictitious bills of lading and the like is not adequate. It would be easy to lengthen this list of shortcomings, but to do so would give the unjust impression that this book is frequently inaccurate. The truth is that many of the shortcomings are the mere slips found in any first edition, and many others are mere examples of the danger lurking in general statements.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS: A Study in Recognition and Foreign Policy. By Frederic L. Paxson. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach. 1903. pp. 264. 8vo.

The author of this small book has taken in hand a difficult task; and that he has offered an interesting book as the result of his work is subject for congratulation. The work cannot, however, be praised, without adding several qualifications. The style is extremely involved at times, making a second and even a third reading of a sentence necessary to get the full bearing or meaning of an ordinary statement of fact. That which mars the book most seriously, however, is the almost entire lack of summaries. The need of these is apparent when one considers the arrangement of the book. In an introduction the author considers the cases presented for recognition during the wars of the